App. F. IX-4

19 50-51
(CB)

File No. 291-50

Serial Nos. 1-3.

Previous References.

CB 33-44-1 (C.C 3 of 44-45)
CB 196-62-1,2. (C 459 of 62-63)
CB 259-49-1
CB 12 (4.28-1 (C 36 of 28-29)
CB 142-33-1 & 6. (C 65 of 33-34)

Later References.

Cho. Mis. 71-54-1
C.C. 6953 (GE 103-53-1)
Mise. 2-54-ST.
G.E. 121-52 (1+2) C.C.
G.E. 103-53-1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. 3

Part B for Oct 1950

SUBJECT

Revision of salaries of High Court Judges

D. 16.10.50

No. 105-21/CB

To

Shri Hari Sharma.
Joint Secretary to the Govt
of India. Ministry of States.
New Delhi

Jan 25/11/50

Salaries of High Court Judges

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No | of 19 | [App. F. III-

WD 010975—GPE—2,000—20-7-50

Serial No.

Letter No. D.O. No. L.19(7)/50

dt 11-8-1950 from the Secretary to Govt of India, Ministry of States, calling for the views of this Govt regarding the salaries of High Court Judges

1) Extracts of orders on the file

dt 20-8-1950 to the Private Secy to HH forwarding a copy of the States Ministry letter

:-7973/CB

2) CB very early
DMK 5/418

For perusal in the first instance
Sd/- K S
14/8
K M K
14/8

3) Read in Council, may be brought up for discussion in Council early

Sd/- K C K.
17/8.
CB Sd/- K M K
18/8.

4) At present there are four judges in addition to the Chief Justice. A decision has been just now taken to raise the ~~maximum~~ number of High Court Judges to ~~five~~ Six, and the proposal has yet to be approved by the President.

5) The pay of the Chief Judge is in Mysore fixed at Rs 2000/- p.m and the Judges get a pay of Rs 1500 each.

Encl as mentioned

Pages 222 & 223 of Manual of Appointments.

NOTE—Contr. Sheet.

Serial No.

~~judges of the Mysore High~~

6) A few of the chief judges, who were brought from High courts of Provinces in the past, ~~have also~~ were appointed on a higher pay for instance, Sri P. Venkataramana Rao and justice W. R. K Reilly, ~~drew~~ a pay of Rs 2500/- p.m each. Subsequently the pay of Sri Venkataramana Rao was raised to Rs 3000/p.m.

Hogs 0+11 "D"

7) Even a few judges of the Mysore High court who were promoted ~~Advocate General~~ ~~High court judges~~ as chief judges got a pay of Rs 2500/-. viz: Rajadharma prawina K. V. Chandrashekara Iyer and Rajadharmaprawina Sri. C S Doraswamy Iyer drew a pay of Rs 2500/- p.m ~~each~~ as chief judges

8) The Puisne judges of the High courts have been uniformly paid a pay of Rs 1500/- p.m R. D Plumber, perhaps was the only judge of who drew a pay of Rs 1700/- p.m

9) The conclusion reached by Govt of India now is that chief justices of Part B states should receive a salary of Rs

Serial No.

Rs 2000, and the other Judges should receive a salary of Rs 2500/- — The Govt of India propose that if this revision is given effect to, it may take effect from 1st Oct 1950. If no complications should arise in budgetary provision otherwise they want to give effect to it ~~at least~~ from beginning of 1-4-51, the next financial year —

10) By revision of their pay the additional expenditure per year involved will be as follows:

	Increase per month	Increase per year
Chief Justice	Rs 1000	12000
5 Judges	Rs 1000 each	60,000
	Total	Rs. 72000

11) The Ministry of States have also requested for details of the scales of pensions of High Court Judges (Vide para 5 of the letter). In reply to this a copy of the G.O. No. F. 1142-4 S+A 19-46-Ex dt. 3-8-1946 will be sent

CKD
28/8/50

12) Please put up Coll^ns Nos. 21-22-1 and 124-28-1 relating to the fixation

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Salaries of High Court Judges

File No. Mysore of 19 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

of pay of Judges of the High Court of Mysore or at least copies of the G. O's where this has been fixed. The Coll^ns would be very useful.

10) Please also note whether the Reports of 1) the Central Pay Com^n. and/or the Mysore Pay Com^n. and 2) the Economy Officer in Mysore Contain any material bearing on this question.

14) The scales of pay fixed for I. A. S. Officers, including selection posts may also be noted.

15) It may also be examined how the extra cost is to be met in the middle of a financial year and whether it would be permissible to meet it by an advance from the Contingency Fund for the State.

28.8.50

16) The monthly volume containing order No 341-2CM 21-22-1 (as the collection is not traceable) B
of 18th July 1922 is put up. From this it is seen that prior to 1922 the pay the chief judge was Rs 2500 and the Dist 1918 which the pay of the Prisni judge, was fixed at Rs 1500, were raised to the grade Rs 1500-100-2-1700-50-1-1750. From early 1922, the pay of ex-

Serial No.

Re-appointment of ~~proper~~ puisne judge was again reduced and fixed at Rs.1500/- p.m.

A ——— 17) CB collection 124-28-1 is also placed below.

18) The Mysore Pay Commission dealt with only the revision of the pay of the lower gazetted staff. Even in the report of the Central Pay Commission, no mention of the revision of the scales of pay of judges has been made. But taking into consideration the public opinion ~~in regard~~ that the salaries of ~~High Court Judges~~ officers in the higher grades have been fixed too high, the commission ~~arrived at the opinion~~ came to the conclusion that Rs.2000/- should be fixed as the maximum salary of public servants except for a few select posts. Perhaps the posts of High Court judges come under this category. The members of the commission are of the view that adequacy of remuneration certainly bears on the efficiency of the employee because, it affects his freedom

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Salaries of High Court Judges

File No. of 19 . General and Revenue Secretariat

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from care and anxiety promotes his willingness & work. and also that remuneration must be such as to attract the right type of men with integrity to accept service under Govt.

19) Ref para 14 of the Notes. The scale is also follows.

Junior Scale.

Rs 350-400-450-500-540-30-600 EB 30-870-40-950 (19 years)

Senior Scale.

Rs 800 (6th year or ~~and~~ under)
50-1000-60-1300-50-1800 (2 years)

~~Commission~~ Selection grade

(a) Commissioner or officer of equivalent status of the services of Govt of India } Rs 2250 p.m

(2) Secretaries to Govt of India. Rs 3000 p.m

CKP
DF/9/50

Serial No.

SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

21) The following are the provisions in the Constitution bearing on the matter.

22. Under Art. 221 (1) as applied to Part B States by Art. 238 (13):

(1) There shall be paid to the Judges of each High Court such salaries as may be determined by the President after consultation with the Rajpramukh;

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament, and until so determined, to such allowances and rights as may be determined by the President after consultation with the Rajpramukh:

Provided that neither the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

23) Under Art. 112 (3) (iii) expenditure on account of pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of any High Court which exercises jurisdiction in relation to any area included in the territory of India are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India.

24) On the other hand, [under Art. 202 (3) (d), the expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of Judges of a High Court are a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State concerned.]

25) The expenditure on account of the salaries or pensions of High Court Judges will not therefore be submitted to the vote of the Legislature.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Serial No.

26 After consultation with the Government of India, orders have been issued continuing the payment to the Judges of the High Court of Mysore, the same salaries which they were given prior to 26th January 1950.

27. The existing pay scales of Judges of the High Court of Mysore are as follows:

1) Chief Justice .. Rs.2,000/-
2) Judges (4) .. 1,500/-

28 This pay structure, fixed nearly 30 years ago, has remained unaltered, although a higher personal pay has been sanctioned to particular incumbents of the post of Chief Justice.

29 The collections bearing on the fixation of this pay structure are not traceable and there are no discussions also in one or two reports which have been ~~over~~looked into regarding the basis or principles to be followed in fixing the pay for Judges of the High Court.

30 The Central Pay Commission has not fixed the pay of the post of Judges but have generally indicated the rates of pay for different services and for particular classes and categories of posts.

31 The problem of increase of pay on account of rise in prices does not seem to enter into this case and the pay scales may have to be fixed on somewhat independent grounds.

32 The following extracts from the Report of the Central Pay Commission may be found to be of interest:-

x x

Serial No.

(a) "Dealing with the general question of the emoluments payable to public servants, they (the Islington Commission) laid down the broad principle that Government should pay so much and so much only to its employees as was necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as would shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for the term of their service."

x x

(b) "The broad principle enunciated by the Islington Commission as the true standard for fixing public salaries has heretofore been accepted by the Government in this country as a safe guide; but the principle - which itself was to a certain extent an improvement on the test till then adopted in England (~~as to which see Colston Shepherd's book on "The fixing of wages in Government employment~~") has been criticised as Ricardian in spirit and based on the capitalistic outlook of the 19th century."

x x

(c) "Great stress has been laid on the necessity of enabling the holder of an office to maintain its status and dignity. Though this cannot be made a fetish of in this democratic age, it cannot be wholly ignored. Some officers have insisted on the need for keeping public servants beyond temptation; this is true, if it means keeping them reasonably above want. But it will be too much to assert that high salaries are by themselves absolute safeguards against corruption. While it may

be generally agreed that the market value test may not always be available - and it may not even be the proper test if exclusively applied - it is only reasonable that so far as practicable, a "fair relativity" should be maintained between the rates of pay of certain classes of civil servants and comparable outside rates, the parity being judged only with reference to long-term trends in wage levels in the country."

x x

(d) "Quoting an observation of Sir William Beveridge that the civil servant "must look upon his salary as maintenance adequate to the needs of himself and to bring up his family according to the highest standard of education in the country and that is not always the standard of the business world and and the profit making world", Dr. Gadgil maintained that high scales of pay in the Indian public service had been responsible for artificially diverting the attention of our young men from other fields and concentrating it on Government service. An even more serious consequence, according to him, was that the standards and conceptions of Indian Officers had become a reflected image of the standards and conceptions of European officials and a large number of educated Indians had developed aspirations and expectations which in the ordinary course were scarcely likely to be attained by most of them. Like many others, he condemned the wide gulf between

Serial No.

the earnings of those in the higher ranks and the emoluments of the less fortunate among the public servants in this country."

x x

(e) "He went so far as to say "Ensuring the best public service is not by giving high salaries; by doing so, you will never get a public servant of the best type". As to the standard of life which public officers are expected to maintain, he was of the opinion that current ideas on the subject should be suitably changed and he thought that it would be possible so to change them in 10 to 20 years, if we made bold to cut their salaries drastically."

x x

(f) "We agree that the State should not compete with private enterprise in respect of prize jobs; but we are unable to agree with the view that the salaries of public servants could with safety be reduced much below the standard of remuneration available to men of capacity in private service posts similar in nature and responsibility. We do not think that ability and integrity in the permanent services would be of less consequence in the India of the future than in the past. Under a system of responsible Government and with the inevitable expansion in the sphere of activities of a modern State, it seems to us that the importance of the permanent services would in some respects be even greater in the future. It may be that not all men work merely for financial reward; but despite the personal examples of certain outstanding individuals, the mass of human

beings produce the highest standards of ability and enterprise where the stimulus of adequate and appropriate reward is in existence. If Government service offers certain advantages, e.g. prestige, security of tenure, pensions, etc., as compared with private service, it must be remembered that in adopting Government service as his livelihood, a person selects a somewhat uneventful career and sacrifices all chances of achieving wealth or public distinction."

x x

"We nevertheless think that the time has arrived when the problem of high salaries calls for a new approach as much as the problem of low salaries. It would not, however, be right to lower salaries suddenly. As Dr. Gadgil himself recognises, it will take some time to change the ways and break the prejudices engendered by a long period of high salaries. As a first step, we think that it will be fair, from all points of view, to fix Rs.2,000/- per mensem as the maximum salary of public servants in India except for a few select posts. x x

We must emphasise that the value of Rs.2,000/- is very much less now than it was many decades ago when the salaries of high officials in India were first fixed. The salary is still further reduced by the higher rate of incometax to which high salaries are now subject. We are also denying dearness allowance, even during these abnormal days, to people drawing a salary of more than Rs.1,000/-."

Serial No.

33 Judges of the High Court of Mysore are at present included in class I of the Order of Precedence. In the same class are included Heads of Departments drawing Rs.1,400/-. Although Judges draw a salary which is a little higher than the Heads of Departments, they have been bracketted with Heads of Departments in the State. Even in the future, their social status may not be very different from what it has been in the past so far as the State is concerned and whatever pay scales are fixed may have to be done after due consideration of this aspect of the matter.

34. Under the New Warrant of Precedence of India, Judges take rank under Art. 14 and are placed above Secretaries to the Govt. of India (Salary - Rs. 3000.) [illegible]

35. The principal consideration on which a higher scale of pay is proposed for Judges of the High Court is that it may not be possible to obtain recruits of the right stamp on a lower scale of pay. So far as experience in Mysore goes, it does not appear that the present scale of pay would not attract the best talent or that the present scales are inappropriate to the position held by them.

36. As has been noted above, the pay scales of Heads of Departments and Judges of the High Court are separated by only a narrow margin and the present proposals of the Government of India to raise the salary of Judges to Rs.2,500/- and those of the Chief Justice to Rs.3,000/- may widen the disparity and may have repercussions on the other Services. It may however, be noted that the pay scales of the Indian Administrative Service, of which a cadre is shortly to be established in the State, go up to a maximum of Rs.1,800/-. The fixation of the

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Serial No.

pay of Judges at a figure higher than Rs. ~~5,000/-~~ 2000/- may therefore be out of step ~~with~~ in the context of existing things.

37 Simultaneously with the decision regarding the new pay scales that may be recommended for the Judges of the High Court, it would be necessary to decide whether these pay scales should be applied to existing recruits or to future entrants only and whether they should be made payble in the middle of the financial year or from the new financial year viz., 1st April 1951.

38 Consultation with Financial Department is necessary and this would be Council matter. The previous approval of His Highness the Maharaja may also be necessary.

39 If considered desirable, the Chief Justice may also be consulted, if necessary, independently of the reference received from the Government of India.

40 The Government of India have recommended the following pay scales:-

Chief Justice .. Rs.3,000/-.

Judges .. Rs.2,500/-.

41 The extra cost, if these proposals are accepted and if the maximum number of Judges is increased to 6 as proposed and the posts filled up accordingly would be:

1,000 x 12 = 12,000

1,000 x 12 x 5 = 60,000

Rs. 72,000/- p.m.

42) POINTS FOR ORDERS.

1) Whether the pay of the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court may be fixed at Rs.3,000/- and

Serial No.

Rs.2,500/- as proposed by Government of India or whether any other figures may be suggested;

2) Whether these new scales of pay be made applicable to existing incumbents or future entrants only;

3) Whether the new scales of pay be made payable from 1st October 1950 or from 1st April 1951.

4) Whether the Chief Justice may be consulted demi-officially before taking a decision in the matter.

43) The existing scales of pay of the Judges of the High Court of Mysore are as under :—

(1) Chief Justice : Rs 2000/-

(2) Judges : Rs 1500/-

"B" The above pay was fixed in G.O. No. 341-2/CB 21-22-1 dated 18th July 1922 ie. Nearly 30 years ago. Though the pay of Judges has remained the same, a higher pay has been allowed to certain officers who were appointed as Chief Justice from out-side the Mysore Judicial Service. Sri D. [illegible] Rei My, Retired Judge of the High Court of Madras, was given a salary of Rs 2500/- pm as Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore. Again Sri Venkataramana Rao as Chief Justice was first given a pay of Rs 2500/- and a year later it was raised to Rs 3000/-

"H"

"O"

"D"

44) In the order of precedence the Judges

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Serial No.

are included in class I and immediately below them come officers who are drawing a pay of Rs 1400/-

45) The pay scales now recommended by the Govt of India are the following:-

(1) Chief Justice : Rs 3000/-

(2) Judges : Rs 2500/-

The pay scales allowed to officers of Indian Administrative Services go upto Rs 1800/-. While the difference between the pay of a Judge and that of a Deputy at present is small, the present proposal of the Govt of India widens the disparity and it is even far higher than the ~~pay scales~~ maximum pay allowed to an officer of the I.A.S. The difference is so great that it may have repercussions on the other services.

46) The 1st Judges who come next to Judges in the Judicial Deptt are allowed the following grades of pay:-

(1) 1st Judge I class Rs 1200/-

(2) " II class Rs 1000/-

(3) " III class Rs 800/-

Thus a jump that a 1st Judge would get on promotion as Judge is double this pay.

47) The scale of pay of the Chief Justice and the Judge was fixed nearly 30 years ago. Since then there might have

Serial No.

have been some increase in their work and changes have also taken place in the cost of living. These are things common to officers in other Depts also Enhancing the pay of Judges only may create disappointment to officers in other Depts.

48) The extracts quoted from the central Pay Commission may have to be borne in mind in enhancing the pay of Judges. The present financial position and the fact whether the Depts would require such a costly officer, are also points for consideration in this Connection.

49) The Points for order are enumerated in para 42 of the notes.

Chief Secy)

Dy S
6/9/50

CHIEF SECRETARY
S 256
6 SEP 1950
GOVT. OF MYSORE

50) Acceptance of the pay scales now recommended to the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges at Rs. 3000 and Rs. 2500/- p.m. respectively will create a lot of complications.

1) As has been pointed out in para 46, the first class District Judges receive a salary of Rs. 1200/- p.m and when elevated to the High Court, their pay will ~~give~~ mean an increase of over 100% which is by no means desirable. If this sudden jump were to be avoided, the pay scales of the Chief and the Puisne Judges will have to be reduced to some measurable and reasonable figure or the pay scales of the District Judges, Sub-ordinate

Serial No.

ordinate Judges and Munsiffs will have to be stepped up right down ~~to that level~~ the line. This latter is again undesirable as it will have repercussions on the other State Services notably the Administrative and the Police Services. The present gradation is from the provision of first class District Judges on Rs. 1200/- to Puisne Judges on Rs. 1500/- p.m. which is already a 25% increase in salary and is quite reasonable.

2) The reasoning that the pay scales of the Judges of the High Court were fixed nearly 30 years ago and therefore in view of the rise in prices all round the time has come to upgrade them cannot be advanced only for this class of service as the pay scales of Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners etc., were also fixed 30 years ago. The same logic if it were extended to the other posts in the State would result in upgrading the pay scales all round. It may however be mentioned here that the Pay Revision Committee did not consider it necessary to revise the pay scales of higher groups of Gazetted Officers but ~~came~~ confined themselves to ~~these~~ only what is known as Lower Subordinate Gazetted Staff and to the other non-Gazetted category.

3) The only other argument that may be advanced in favour of this revision in the upper ~~division~~ ranks of ~~the salaries of~~ Judges would be that by doing so, they would be better able to preserve ~~preservation of~~ their indepedent attitude, integrity etc. Even this argument will not mean much, and must be conceded that even on the present levels of pay, the Judges of the High Court at any rate, have all along been completely independent of the executive and untrammelled by the changes in policy or in the politics of those in charge

Serial No.

of the executive side of the Administration.

4) The repercussion on the finances of the State is by no means an insignificant factor. It looks as if it may not be possible to revise the scales of pay of only the Judges of the High Court and leave it at that. Once we start revising the grades of pay in the upper groups in any one particular department it is feared that similar action will have to be taken sooner or later - probably sooner than later, in regard to the other departments too. This may be the thin end of the wedge, and in the financial side, the pay scales will have to bear some relation to the financial ability of the State and of course to the cost of living in that area, the standards of comfort and living usually enjoyed by the holders of those posts etc. India being a vast Continent, it does not however seem to be fair to suggest one uniform set of pay scales for all the States forming the Indian Republic. What may be fair and reasonable for a Judge living for example, in a place like Bombay may be quite exorbitant for a similar officer living in Bangalore or Travancore. It therefore seems to be not necessary, and of course not desirable, to have a uniform scale for all the Judges in India, any more than it has not been found necessary to have a uniform set of salaries for the different services in the different units in this country.

5) But if it is considered that some increase is necessary in view of the suggestion from the Government of India, I think it can be put down at Rs. 1800/- for the Puisne Judges and Rs. 2500/- for the Chief Justice.

6) The suggestion of the Government of India is to bring the revised scales of pay into effect from 1-10-50

2676/CB.

SALARY OF HIGH COURT JUDGES
File No. of 194 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

and if complications should arise in the budgetary provision, they may be brought into effect from 1-4-51 i.e., from the beginning of the next financial year. It is considered that the latter alternative would be preferable, in view of the financial difficulties of the State and the other complications that would naturally arise, were an attempt ~~is~~ to be made in the middle of the financial year.

53) It is also for consideration whether these new-scales, such as are decided upon ultimately between the Government of India and the Government of Mysore, should be made applicable to the present incumbents or to future entrants only.

54) The Chief Justice may also be consulted demi-officially by the Chief Minister, but it may perhaps be embarrassing to the Chief Justice to give an opinion on a matter in which his own personal interest is involved.

55) This would be a cabinet matter and it would perhaps be necessary to obtain the previous approval of His Highness the Maharaja.

115
6-9-50.
[illegible]
6/9/50

Chief Min.
Hon Law Secy
Dil. Secy
M/s.

56) 1888
7/9/50.
[illegible]
7-9-50.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
U. O. No. 5628
7 SEP 1950

57) Even a slight increase over the existing grades in this Dept will mean ceaseless agitation from the others i.e, heads of Depts, DCs and Secys to govt. In our present financial position we cannot afford this additional and recurring expenditure. The proposal is therefore financially unacceptable.

8/9/50.

[illegible] 11.9.50

Office of the Chief Minister
No. 4191
Date of Receipt 11/9

WD 03991—GPE—1,000—29-9-48

General and Revenue Secretariat

Revision of Salaries of High Court Judges

File No. 2676/CB of 19 [App. F. III-2

WD 010975- GPB—2,000—20 7-50

Serial No.

4191

CHIEF SECRETARY, 2575, 12 SEP 1950, GOVT. OF MYSORE

CHIEF SECRETARY, 4609, 18 SEP 1950, GOVT. OF MYSORE

58) Cabinet meeting.

Rea.

11/9

11/9/12/9 Asst 12/9/50.

59) Draft Cabinet Note is submitted

CKS 13/9/50

60) Please put up a fair draft.

13-9-50.

61) Fair draft is put up

CKS 16/9/50 18/9/50

Chief Secy)

Asst 18/9/50

62) C.M.O. Mr. the very next mtg. Please. We have to give C.M.O. our views on the matter v. early.

18.9.50.

63) Please send an interim reply at once, giving them to understand they want by their letter.

64) Copy and have some to P.S. to Hon'ble. Please send now at least.

18/9 Asst 18/9/50

65) A copy of the letter was sent to Private Secy to H. H on the 23rd August 1950. (It is registered

Hag S.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

that no abstract to this effect was made anywhere in the notes)

66) Draft interim reply (fair copy) is put up for approval.

CKS 19/9/50

Chief Secy) 19.9.50

19.9.50.

67) 19.9.50.

19.9.50

No 8809/CB dtd 20-9-1950 to the Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of States stating that the matter is being examined.

Passed on to Council Section for inclusion in the list of subjects for consideration at the next meeting of Council.

CKS 20/9/50

CHIEF SECRETARY 5650 19 SEP 1950 GOVT. OF MYSORE

GENERAL & REVENUE DEPT. Council Section 20 SEP 1950 CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH

Council File No. C.300/50-51. For Consideration at a Meeting of Council

21.9.50

21.9.50

21.9.50

True Extract.

2676/C.B.

C.300/50-51.

68) Subject:

Revision of the salaries of the High Court Judges.

DECISION OF COUNCIL.

69) Instructions in Council:

The Government of India may be informed that we will be sending a final reply by the 15th of this month.

(Intd.) K.C.R.
4/10/50.

69(a)

Draft reply is put up.

(Intd.) K.M.R.
5/10/50.
Chief Secretary)

69(b) Intd. K.S.
5/10/50.

Issued D.O. reply No.9703/C.B. dated 5/10/50.
(first subject for the 12th).

70) Decision of Council.

Council is of opinion that in view of the difficult financial position of the State and the repurcussions that any increase of salaries in any Sector are likely to result in on the general pay structure in the Judicial Department and to other departments, the proposal to increase the salaries of the Judges of the High Courts may be dropped.

(Intd.) K.C.R.
15/10/50.

(Intd.) H.C.D.
15/10/50.

(Intd.) K.T.B.
15/10/50.

(Intd.) H.S.
15/10.

(Intd.) T.S.
15/10.

(Intd.) T.M.
15/10.

(Intd.) R.C.
15/10/50.

C. 300/50-51.

Extract from the Proceedings of the 76th *Meeting of the Council of Ministers held at Bangalore on* 15th October *19*50

SUBJECT:

Revision of salaries of High Court Judges.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

Council is of opinion that in view of the difficult financial position of the State and the repercussions any increase of salaries in any sector are likely to result in on the general pay structure in the Judicial Department, the proposal to increase the salaries of the Judges of the High Court may be dropped,

Sd. K. Chengalaraya Reddy,
CHIEF MINISTER.

For further action.

C.B.)

16/10.

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

Revision of Salaries of High Court Judges.

[App. F. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No | of 19

WD 010975—GPB—2,000—20-7-50

Serial No.	
	Submitted
x "J"	71) D. S. N. for up for Consideration. Chief Secy) 15/10/50
	15.10.50.
	72). D.S.N. Appd by the Chief Min 15/10/50

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Submitted to His Highness.

These papers relate to the question of the revision of salaries of High Court Judges.

"C" 2. In a letter dated 11th August 1950 the Ministry of States have informed this Government that, for the reasons stated, they are of the view that in Part B States the salaries of Chief Justices should be fixed at Rs.3,000/- per mensem and of the Pusine Judges at Rs.2,500/- per mensem. The Government of India have asked for the views of the State Government and of His Highness the Rajpramukh on the proposed scales of salaries and if they are agreed to, the date from which they should be brought into force.

3. The Government have had the matter carefully examined both by the Administrative Secretariat concerned and the Finance Department and have been advised that the acceptance of the proposals of the Government of India would raise several serious complications in addition to the permanent increase in expenditure which the finances of the State are unable to bear at present.

"D" 4. The matter was considered at a meeting of the Council held on 15th October 1950 when the following resolution was recorded:

> "Council is of opinion that in view of the difficult financial position of the State and the repercussions that any increase of salaries in any sector are likely to result in on the general pay structure in the Judicial Department and the other departments, the proposal to increase the salaries of the Judges of the High Courts may be dropped."

Para 70 of Notes.

5. I solicit the gracious approval of His Highness to the above resolution of the Council and to addressing the Government of India on the lines of the Council resolution.

K. Chengalaraya Reddy.
CHIEF MINISTER.

Camp - Mysore,
October 15th, 1950.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Revision of salaries of High Court Judges.

282

Order.

VKW.
16/10/50.

Chief Secy)
VKW. 16/10
Dy. 16/10
16/10
16/10/50

Revision of the Salaries of High Court Judges.

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. 2676 of 19 | [App. F. III-2

WD 010852—GPB—30,000—14-7-50

Serial No.

C. 300/50-ST.

CB.

Submitted

Draft letter put up for approval.

Chief Secy.

KMK 16/10/50

16.10.50.

Issue at once

16/10

Secret D. O. letter No. 10521/C.A., dated 16.10.50, issued to Ministry of States, New Delhi.

(Sri. C.K.S.)

D

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

SECRET 2676/CB

Ministry of States
New Delhi-2.

D.O.No.F.19(7)-P/50. The 11th August, 1950.

IMPORTANT
COPY TO P.S. TO HIS HIGHNESS.
Chief Secretary to Government

(Copy sent)

Office of the Chief Minister
C.M. No. 3423
Dt. 16-8-50

Dear Mr. Srinivasan

Sub: Revision of the salaries of the High Court Judges.

Ref: Ministry of States letter No.F.19(7)-P/50 dated July 27, 1950.

.....

In continuation of the letter quoted above, I am desired to address you on the question of the revision of the salary of the High Court Judges. The Government of India are of the view that the present scales of pay in the Part B States are not commensurate with the status and responsibilities attached to a Judge of a State High Court, and that the revision of the existing scales could not be held up for long without impeding the standardisation of the judiciary in Part B States. If men of sufficient calibre are to be attracted to raise the tone of the High Courts in Part B States to the level of High Courts in Part A States, it is necessary that the emoluments of the judges in Part B States must be substantially raised. Our objective is to equate the salaries of Judges in Part B to those of judges in Part A States. However, having regard to the resources of Part B States and the fact that the question of salaries of the High Court Judges could not be completely divorced from the context of the pay scales in these States, there may have to be some disparity for some time between the salaries of the High Court Judges of Part B States and Part A States.

2. The Government of India have carefully considered the question in the light of the position explained in the preceding paragraph and have provisionally reached the conclusion that in Part B States the salaries of the Chief Justices should be fixed at Rs.3,000/- p.m. and of the

2....

Puisne Judges at Rs.2,500/- p.m. The intention is that the revised salaries should be payable only to those judges who are to continue for the normal term i.e. till they attain the age of 60 years; others should continue to serve on their existing scales of pay and conditions of service.

3. The question of the date from which the revised scales, if finally agreed, are to be brought into force has also to be carefully considered. The Government of India are of the view that, if possible, the revised scales might be brought into force with effect from the 1st October 1950; if, however, this is likely to creat any complications regarding budgetary provisions, the revised scales could be brought into force with effect from the beginning of the next financial year, i.e. with effect from 1st April, 1951.

4. Article 221 of the Constitution as applied to Part B States by Article 238 (13) thereof provides that the salaries of the High Court Judges will be determined by the President in consultation with the Rajpramukh. The Government of India would be grateful if you could kindly let this Ministry have the views of the State Government and of His Highness the Rajpramukh on the proposed scales of salaries and, if they are agreed to, the date from which they should be brought into force.

5. We shall also be grateful to be informed of the scales of pensions for High Court Judges in force in your State.

Yours sincerely,

(Hari Sharma)

Shri K.Srinivasan,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

GOVERNMENT OF ~~HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA~~ OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat,

No. 7973/CB
Enl 1

Dated Bangalore August 22, 1950.

FROM

The Chief Secretary to the Government of ~~His Highness the Maharaja of~~ Mysore.

To

The Private Secretary to His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, The Palace, Mysore.

~~&c~~

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of D.O. No. F. 19 (7)-P/50 dated 11th August 1950 from the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of States re: revision of the salaries of the High Court Judges ~~&c~~ and to state that the matter is being further examined.

Yours faithfully,

for Chief Secretary to Government.

CKS

Grand fair is noted.
CKS
23/8

Issue
sd/-
22/8/50

23.8.50.

Issued

D.O.No. 8809/CB.
Encls one

September 20th 1950.

SECRET.

Subject: Revision of the salaries of High Court Judges.

Ref: Letter No.D.O.F.19 (7)-P/50 dated 11th August 1950 from the Ministry of States.

My dear Sharma,

I am desired to state that the matter is being examined and that a reply will be sent shortly.

Meanwhile, a copy of the Government Order No.Fl.1142-4 S&A 19-46-3 dated 3rd August 1946 fixing the scales of pension of the Judges of the High Court of Mysore is sent herewith as desired.

Y.S.
11/9
19/9

o/c

Sri Hari Sharma,
Joint Secretary to
Government of India,
Ministry of States,
NEW DELHI.

19.9.50

September 1950.

SECRET.

Subject: Revision of the salaries of High Court Judges.

Ref: Letter No. D.O.F.19 (7)-P/50 dated 11th Aug.1950 from the Ministry of States.

I am desired to state that the matter is being

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 19 .

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

Section

Secret — File No.

Serial No.

D-o No. 8809/CS. Ext one dt. 20.9.50.

To The Secretary to Govt of India Ministry of States

Sir:

Subject: Revision of the salaries of High Court judges

Ref letter No 201-19(7)-P/50 dt 11-8-1950 from the Ministry of States

I am directed to state that the matter is being examined and that a reply will be sent ~~before the end of this month~~ shortly.

Meanwhile, A copy of the

G.O No FE 1142-4 S+A dt 19-46-3

fixing the scales of pension 2
of the judges of the High Court of Mysore
is noted ~~enclosed~~ Sent herewith as desired.

Yours faithfully

19/9/49

Chief Secy to Govt

CKS

19.9.50

D.O.No. 9703/CB

October 5, 1950.

Secret:

(My dear Shri Hari Sharma),

Subject: Revision of the salaries of High Court Judges.

Ref: D.O.letter No.F.19(7)-P/50 dated 11/8/1950 from the Ministry of States, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
D.O.No.8809/C.B. dated 20/9/1950 from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

I am desired to state that the matter is still under consideration and that a final reply is expected to be sent by the 15th of this month.

(Yours sincerely),

5/10

Shri Hari Sharma,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Ministry of States,
New Delhi.

5/10/50.

No. 3/50.

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

To: FOREIGN NEW DELHI

3/50

SECRET. FOLLOWING FOR STATESIND.

REFERENCE STATES MINISTRY DEMI OFFICIAL F.19(7)-P/50 OF 11TH AUGUST 1950 REVISION OF SALARIES OF HIGH COURT JUDGES. COMING DIFFICULT FINANCIAL POSITION AND POSSIBLE UNFAVOURABLE REPERCUSSIONS ON OTHER SERVICES INCLUDING SUBORDINATE JUDICIARY MYSORE GOVERNMENT SUGGEST PROPOSAL TO INCREASE SCALES OF SALARIES BE DROPPED HIS HIGHNESS ~~THE MAHARAJA~~ CONCURRENCE AWAITED. DETAILED LETTER FOLLOWS.

"CHISEC"

Camp-Mysore,
Dated 15th October 1950.

Submitted

Draft put up, as instructed, for Consideration.

15.10.50.

15/10

Subtd.

Issued in cipher on 15/10/50.

15/10.

10521/C.B. dated 16.10.50

SECRET. (D R A F T)

My dear Hari Sharma,

Subject: Revision of the salaries of High Court Judges.

Ref: D.O. letter No.F.19(7)-P/50 dated 11th Aug.1950 from the Ministry of States.

In continuation of this office D.O. letter No. 9703/CB dated 5th October 1950, I am directed to say that the Government of Mysore have carefully considered the question and are of the view that it would not be opportune to revise the scales of salaries as suggested and to request that the proposal be dropped.

The existing pay scales of Judges of the High Court of Mysore are as follows:-

(1) Chief Justice .. Rs.2,000-/ p.m.
(2) Judges (4) .. 1,500/- "

This pay structure ~~fixed nearly 30 years ago~~ has remained unaltered although a higher personal pay has been sanctioned to ~~particular incumbents of~~ the post of Chief Justice, on personal grounds. (~~The~~ Judges of the High Court of Mysore are at present included in the Mysore Warrant of Precedence in the same class in which Heads of Departments and others drawing a salary of Rs.1,400/- are included.)

Acceptance of the pay scales recommended by the Government of India to the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges will create ~~several~~

several serious complications in addition to increasing the recurring expenditure which the finances of the State are unable to bear.

As the Government of India themselves realise, the question of the salaries of the High Court Judges cannot be divorced from the context of the pay scales in the State or ~~are~~ be unrelated to the financial resources of the State.

The First Class District Judges in the State receive a salary of Rs.1,200/- p.m. and when elevated to the High Court, their pay on the new scales suggested will mean an increase of over 100% which is by no means desirable. If this sudden jump were to be avoided the pay scales of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges should bear some proportion to the officers of the subordinate judiciary immediately below them or the pay scales of the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs will have to be stepped up right down the line. This latter is again undesirable as it will have repurcussions on the other State Services ~~notably, the Administrative and the Police Services~~. The present gradation is from the ~~provision of~~ first class Judges on Rs.1,200/-, to Puisne Judges on Rs.1,500/- per mensem which is already a 25% increase in salary and is quite reasonable.

The repercussions on the finances of the State is also by no means an insignificant factor. It looks as if it may not be possible to revise the scales of pay of the Judges of the High Court only and leave matters at that. Once revision of the grades of pay in the upper ~~grades~~ categories in any one particular department is started, it is feared that similar action will have to be taken sooner or later in

regard to other departments too. For these reasons, ~~it seems to~~ the Government of Mysore, are of opinion that it would be unnecessary and of course undesirable, to raise the salaries of the Judges. Even a slight increase over the existing pay scales in this department will mean ceaseless agitation from the others members of service & in the judicial service dept, and in the present financial position, this Government cannot afford this additional recurring expenditure and the proposal is therefore found ~~to be~~ financially unacceptable. Much more than on other grounds.

After a careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, the Government of Mysore ~~are of the opinion~~ have reached the conclusion that in view of the difficult financial position of the State, and the repercussions that any increase of salaries in any particular ~~department~~ sector are likely to result in on the general pay structure in the judicial department and the other departments, the proposal to increase the salaries of the Judges of the High Court ~~is unacceptable~~ of Mysore State ~~and they would urge that the proposal be dropped.~~ had better be dropped.

His Highness the Maharaja concurs in these views of the Government of Mysore.

(Yours sincerely,)

16/10

Chief Secretary to Government.

16/10/50

16.10.50.

Camp: Mysore,

SECRET. Dated 16th October 1950.

1.6521/C.B.
(My dear Hari Sharma)

Subject: Revision of the Salaries of High Court Judges.

Reference: Demi Official letter No.F.19(7)/P/50 dated 11th August 1950 from the Ministry of States.

In continuation of this Office Demi Official letter No.9703/C.B. dated 5th October 1950, I am directed to say that the Government of Mysore have carefully considered the question and are of the view that it would not be opportune to revise the scales of salaries as suggested and to request that the proposal be dropped.

The existing pay scales of Judges of the High Court of Mysore are as follows:-

(1) Chief Justice. .. Rs.2,000/- p.m.

(2) Judges (4). .. " 1,500/- p.m.

This pay structure has remained unaltered since a few decades, although a higher personal pay has been sanctioned sometimes to eminent and very distinguished Judges appointed to the post of Chief Justice, on personal grounds.

Acceptance of the pay scales recommended by the Government of India for the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges will create several serious complications in addition to increasing the recurring expenditure which the finances of the State are unable to bear.

As the Government of India themselves realise, the question of the salaries of the High Court Judges cannot be divorced from the context of the pay scales in the State or be unrelated to the financial resources of the State.

The First Class District Judges in the State receive a salary of Rs.1,200/- p.m., and when elevated to the High Court, their pay on the new scales suggested will mean an increase of

over

over 100 per cent which is by no means desirable. If this sudden jump were to be avoided, the pay scales of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges should bear some proportion to the officers of the subordinate judiciary immediately below them or the pay scales of the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs will have to be stepped up right down the line. This latter is again undesirable as it will have repurcussions on the other State Services. The present gradation is from the first class Judges on Rs.1,200/- p.m. to Puisne Judges on Rs.1,500/- p.m., which is already a 25 per cent increase in salary and is quite reasonable.

The repercussion on the finances of the State is also by no means an insignificant factor. It looks as if it may not be possible to revise the scales of pay of the Judges of the High Court only and leave matters at that. Once revision of the grades of pay in the upper categeries in any one particular department is started, it is feared that similar action will have to be taken sooner or later in regard to other departments too. For these reasons, the Government of Mysore are of opinion that it would be unnecessary and of course undesirable, to raise the salaries of the Judges. Even a slight increase over the existing pay scales in this department will mean ceaseless agitation from the other branches of service and in the judicial service itself, and in the present financial position, this Government cannot afford this additional recurring expenditure and the proposal is therefore found financially much more than on other grounds, unacceptable.

After a careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, the Government of Mysore have reached the conclusion that in view of the difficult financial position of the State, and the repercussions that any increase of salaries in any particular

sector

sector are likely to result in on the general pay structure in the Judicial Department and the other Departments, the proposal to increase the salaries of the Judges of the High Court of Mysore State be dropped.

His Highness the Maharaja concurs in these views of the Government of Mysore.

Yours Sincerely,

O/C.

(Chief Secretary to Govt.)

Sri Hari Sharma,
Joint Secretary
to the Government of India,
Ministry of States,
NEW DELHI.

16.10.50.

C.300/5001.

COUNCIL NOTE

KMP
21.9.50.

Subject: Revision of the salaries of the High Court Judges.

*****

Article 221 of the Constitution as applied to Part B States by Article 238 (13) thereof provides that the salaries of High Court Judges will be determined by the President in consultation with the Rajpramukh. The Government of India have addressed this Government on the question of the revision of the salary of the High Court Judges in the following terms:-

x x x x x

"The Government of India are of the view that the present scales of pay in the Part B States are not commensurate with the status and responsibilities attached to a Judge of a State High Court, and that the revision of the existing scales could not be held up for long without impeding the standardisation of the judiciary in Part B States. If men of sufficient calibre are to be attracted to raise the tone of the High Courts in Part B States to the level of High Courts in Part A States, it is necessary that the emoluments of the Judges in Part B States must be substantially raised. Our objective is to equate the salaries of Judges in Part B to those of judges in Part A States. However, having regard to the resources of Part B States and the fact that the question of salaries of the High Court Judges could not be completely divorced from the context of the pay scales in these States, there may have to be some disparity for some time between the salaries of the High Court Judges of Part B States and Part A States.

2. The Government of India have carefully considered the question in the light of the position explained in the preceding paragraph and have provisionally reached the conclusion that in Part B States the salaries of the Chief Justices should be fixed at Rs.3,000/- per mensem and of the Puisne Judges at Rs.2,500/- per mensem. The intention is that the revised salaries should be payable only to those Judges who are to continue for the normal term i.e., till they attain the age of 60 years; others should continue to serve on their existing scales of pay and conditions of service.

3. The question of the date from which the revised scales, if finally agreed, are to be brought into force has also to be carefully considered. The Government of India are of the view that, if possible, the revised scales might be brought into force with effect from the 1st October 1950; if, however, this is likely to create any complications regarding budgetary provisions, the revised scales should be brought into force with effect from the beginning of the next

financial year i.e, with effect from 1st April 1951".

x x x x x

4. The Government of India would be grateful if you could kindly let this Ministry have the views of the State Government and of His Highness the Rajpramukh on the proposed scales of salaries and, if they are agreed to, the date from which they should be brought into force"

x x x x x

2. Under Art. 202 (3) (d), the expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of Judges of a High Court are a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State concerned.

3. After consultation with the Government of India, orders have been issued continuing the payment to the Judges of the High Court of Mysore, the same salaries which they were given prior to 26th January 1950.

4. The existing pay scales of Judges of the High Court of Mysore are as follows:-

1. Chief Justice	..	Rs.2,000/-
2. Judges (4)	..	1,500/-

5. This pay structure, fixed nearly 30 years ago, has remained unaltered, although a higher personal pay has been sanctioned to particular incumbents of the post of Chief Justice.

6. The Central Pay Commission has not fixed the pay of the post of Judges but have opined that it will be fair, from all points of view, to fix Rs.2,000/- per mensem as the maximum salary of public servants in India except for a few select posts.

7. Judges of the High Court of Mysore are at present included in class 1 of the Order of Precedence. In the same class are included Heads of Departments drawing Rs.1,400/-.

8. Under the new Warrant of Precedence of India, Judges take rank under Art. 14 and are placed above Secretaries to the Government of India (Salary Rs.3,000/-).

9. The extra cost, if these proposals are accepted and if the maximum number of Judges is increased to 6 as proposed and the posts filled up accordingly would be:

1,000 x 12	..	12,000
1,000 x 12x5	..	60,000
	Rs.	72,000 P.M.

10. The Chief Secretary has noted on the case as follows:-

"Acceptance of the pay scales now recommended to the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges at Rs.3,000/- and Rs.2,500/- per month respectively will create a lot of complications. The I class District Judges receive a salary of Rs.1,200/- p.m. and when elevated to the High Court, their pay will mean an increase of over 100 per cent which is by no means desirable. If this sudden jump were to be avoided, the pay scales of the Chief and the Puisne Judges will have to be reduced to some measurable and reasonable figure or the pay scales of the District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs will have to be stepped up right down the line. This latter is again undesirable as it will have repercussions on the other State Services notably, the Administrative and the Police Services. The present gradation is from the provision of I class District Judges on Rs.1,200/- to Puisne Judges on Rs.1,500/- p.m. which is already a 25% increase in salary and is quite reasonable.

(2) The reasoning that the pay scales of the Judges of the High Court were fixed nearly 30 years ago and therefore in view of the rise in prices all round, the time has come to upgrade them cannot be advanced only for this class of service as the pay scales of Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners etc., were also fixed 30 years ago. The same logic if it were extended to the other posts in the State, would result in upgrading the pay scales all round. It may, however, be mentioned here that the Pay Revision Committee did not consider it necessary to revise the pay scales of higher groups of Gazetted Officers but confined themselves to only what is known as 'Lower Subordinate Gazetted Staff' and to the other non-Gazetted category.

(3) The only other argument that may be advanced in favour of this revision in the upper ranks of Judges would be that by doing so, they would be better able to preserve their independent attitude integrity etc. Even this argument will not mean much, and it must be conceded that even on the present levels of pay, the Judges of the High Court at any rate, have all along been completely independent of the executive and untramelled by the changes in policy or in the politics of those in charge of the executive side of the Administration.

(4) The repercussion on the finances of the State is by no means an insignificant factor. It looks as if it may not be possible to revise the scales of pay of only the Judges of the High Court and leave it at that. Once we start revising the grades of pay in the upper groups in any one particular department it is feared that similar action will have to be taken sooner or later - probably sooner than later, in regard to the other departments too. This may be the thin end of the wedge, and on the financial side, the pay scales will have to bear some relation to the financial ability of the State and of course to the cost of living in that area, the standards of comfort and living usually enjoyed by the holders of those posts etc., India being a vast continent, it does not, however, seem to be fair to suggest one uniform set of pay scales for all the States

forming the Indian Republic. What may be fair and reasonable for a Judge living ~~in Bangalore~~ for example in a place like Bombay may be quite exorbitant for a similar officer living in Bangalore or Travancore. It, therefore, seems to be not necessary, and of course not desirable, to have a uniform scale for all the Judges in India, any more than it has not been found necessary to have a uniform set of salaries for the different services in the different units in this country.

But if it is considered that some increase is necessary in view of the suggestion from the Government of India, I think it can be put down at Rs.1,800/- for the Puisne Judges and Rs.2,500/- for the Chief Justice.

The suggestion of the Government of India is to bring the revised scales of pay into effect from 1st October 1950 and if complications should arise in the budgetary provision, they may be brought into effect from 1st April 1951 i.e., from the beginning of the next financial year. It is considered that the latter alternative would be preferable, in view of the financial difficulties of the State and the other complications that would naturally arise, were an attempt be made in the middle of the financial year.

It is also for consideration whether these new scales, such as are decided upon ultimately between the Government of India and the Government of Mysore, should be made applicable to the present incumbents or to future entrants only."

The Financial Secretary has observed as follows:-

"Even a slight increase over the existing grades in this Department will mean ceaseless agitation from the others i.e. Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and Secretaries to Government. In our present financial position we cannot afford this additional and recurring expenditure. The proposal is therefore financially unacceptable."

The Chief Minister has ordered that the matter may be considered at a meeting of the Council.

The

The points for consideration are:

(1) whether the pay of the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court may be fixed at Rs.3,000/- and Rs.2,500/- as proposed by Government of India or whether any other figures may be suggested;

(2) whether these new scales of pay be made applicable to the existing incumbents or to future entrants only;

(3) whether the new scales of pay be made payable from 1st October 1950 or from 1st April 1951.

The Government of India have asked for the views of the State ~~Government~~ Government and of the Rajpramukh.

T.Sn. Ramakrishnayya
Chief Secretary to Government.

CKS